are selling thin Underwear and Fancy Flannel Shirts very low. No fancy prices on anything. We sell at 50 cents a Flannel Shirt that will cost you double elsewhere. These are in plaids, stripes and plain.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

# This is Another COOL HEADWEAR.

Cincinnati and Return, Tickets Good to Stay 7 Days for Only \$3.30.

The Big Four will, on May 13 and 14, for all trains sell tickets for Cincinnati and return for \$3.30. Five trains, 3:55 a. m., 6:45 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 6:33 p. m., and you can take your choice

We have not said so for some time, but for fear some of our friends might have let the facts slip their memory, we will just here repeat that the Big Four is miles the shortest, is the quickest and lands you in Cincinnati at the Grand Central station, right in the heart of the city. It runs through the most delightful scenery. Its track and equipment are the best. In fact, in no feature can a competitor compare with the Big Four. Here is your chance to visit Cincinnati and stay seven days for a cheep rate. Tickets on sale at Union Depot and Big Four ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart: : 3:55 am 6:45 am 10:50 pm 3:15 pm Arrive :: 10:35 am D11:45 am 4:55 pm D10:55 pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart, - - - 3:55 a m 3:15 p m. 5:00 p m Arrive, - - 11:45 a m 12:10p m. 10:55 p m

Depart - D7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m D11:15 p m Arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m D2:50 p m 6:12 p m ins with prefix D, daily. J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

## IMPORTANTNOTICE Change in time of Bee-Line Trains

On and after Sunday, May 12, trains will run as

Elegant sleepers and reclining chair cars on nightrains to St. Louis and parior cars on day trains. Through sleepers to New York and Boston. The only line landing passengers in New York city without ferriage or transfer. Ticket offices No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, or Union Station.

T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

## DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 12-8 P. M. For Indiana and Illinois-Generally cloudy weather, with slight showers; cooler in southern portion; slightly warmer in northern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio-Light showers in southern portion; fair in northern portion; easterly winds, becoming variable; a slight rise in temperature in northern portion; stationary in southern.

For Lower Michigan - Fair; warmer; winds, shifting to southerly.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair; warmer, except in extreme northwestern portion slightly cooler; variable winds. Local Weather Report.

#### INDIANAPOLIS, May 12. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A.M. 29.91 56 71 North Cloudy. 7 P.M. 29.77 67 83 East Lt. rain. Maximum thermometer, 77; minimum ther-Following is a comparative statement of the

condition of temperature and precipitation on Normal....

Station.	1 5	Thermomet'r			P	2-7 P. M.
	r'meter	Exp.	Min.	Max	ecipen	Weather.
New York city	29.82	62				Pt. Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y Phil'delphia, P.	29.90	74		80		Cloudless.
Pittsburg, Pa.	. 29.82	56		74		Cloudless.
Pittsburg, Pa. Wash'ton, D. C	29.80	74		82		Pt. Cloudy
Charleston, S.C	29.80	76		90		Cloudy.
Atlanta, Ga Jacks'nv'le, Fl	29.84	78 80	****	86		Cloudless. Cloudy.
Pensacola, Fla		74	****	80		Cloudless.
M'ntg'm'ry.Al	a 29.84	84		88		Pt. Cloudy
Vicksburg, Mis	s 29.86	80		86		Cloudless.
N. Orleans, La				86		Cloudless.
Little Rock, Ar Galveston, Tex		76		80		Cloudy.
8. Antonio, Te				78 82		Pt. Cloudy.
Memphis, Ten	n 29.82	76		86		Cloudless.
Nashville.Ten	n 29.78	66				Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	29.76	66		84	.56	Cloudy.
Indian'plis, In Cincinnati, O.	29.76	66	53	78		Rain.
Cleveland, O.				78		Rain. Pt. Cloudy
Toledo, 0	. 29.88	62		66		Cloudy.
Marg'ette, Mic	h 29 84	62		74		Pt. Cloudy
B.St. Mari', Mic	h 29.84			72		Pt. Cloudy
Chicago, Ill			46	52		Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill Springfield, Ill	29.78	72 54	62 50	78	T	Cloudless.
Milwaukee, Wi	8 29.84	54	- 00	58	.00	Cloudy. Pt. Cloudy
Duluth, Minn.						Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	29.86	70		74		Pt. Cloudy
Mooreh'd, Min				78		Cloudless
St. Vine'nt, Mi' Davenport, Ia			54			Cloudy. Rain.
Dubuque, Ia	29.86	64		70	.00	Cloudy.
Des Moines, Ia	29.84	66		68		Pt. Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	. 29.84	56	54	60	.68	Cloudy.
Kans's City, Mo	29.84	54		60		Rain.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	29.90	72		76		Cloudless
Dodge City, K'i Omaha, Neb	29.90	62		68		Cloudless Cloudy.
N. Platte, Neb	30.02			58		Cloudiess
Valentine, Net	30.00	58		62		Cloudless
Yankton, D. T.				72		Pt. Cloudy
Ft. Sully, D. T	29.92			68		Pt. Cloud
Bismarck, D. T Ft. Buford, D. T	99 89	70		74		Cloudless. Pt. Cloud
P.Arth'r's L'd'				60		Pt. Cloud
Qu'Apelle, N. W	. 29.86	60		72		Pt. Cloud
Ft. As'nab'ne, N	1 29.80	70	Committee of the Control	72		Cloudless
Boise City, I. 7	29.78	70		82		Cloudy.
Cheyenne, W. 7 Ft. McK'n'y W.	T 30.02	50	24	56	****	Cloudless
Ft. Washakie.	V 29 88	62	30	62		Cloudless
Denver, Col	. 29.98	58		58		Cloudless
Pueblo, Col	. 30.00	60	38	62		Pt. Cloud
Banta Fe, N. M	. 29.90	62		66		Pt. Cloud
Salt Lake City Helena, M. T.	29.82			74		Cloudy. Pt. Cloud

Would-Be Train-Wreckers Arrested. CANTON, O., May 12.-Detective Morris, of Pinkerton's agency, has arrested Tom Sadler, a convict paroled from the Ohio penitentiary, on the charge of attempting to wreck the vestibule train on the Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad near this place. Rails and ties were strapped to their own use, out of the proceeds of the the track, but discovered by farmers in sale of the stock of the Edison phono-time to prevent a collision. Another man graph. was arrested whose name is withheld for fear that its publication would give warning to others whom the officers hope to reach. Sadler was sent to the penitentiary for complicity in a murder here.

T-Trace of precipitation

No other preparation so meets the wants of a debilitated system as Ayer's Sarsapa-

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Generally cloudy weather, with

Do you want a new light-colored, light-weight skeleton Derby Hat? If so, sample our Manila, Russet, Maple, Ecru, Cinnabar, Nut Brown and Java colors,

\$1.50 \$2 AND \$3.

Nascimento and Schindlers', \$3.50 and \$4. Crushers, all colors, 63c, 85c

Imported French Pocket Hat, and every novelty, foreign and domestic, in head wear.

Keep your head cool and comfortable.

## BAMBERGER

The well-known Hatter, has a full sup- railroad embankment, where they ply of light-weight Stiff and Soft Hats. Our Straw Hats are open.

No.16 East Washington St.

Surgical Instruments & Appliances Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

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Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He Replies to the Recent Attacks on the Southern Confederacy by Gen. Wolseley.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11 .- The American to-morrow will publish the following letter from Jefferson Davis. The letter was written in reply to a request made of Mr. Davis by E. W. Carmack, editor of the American, for a statement in reply to Gen. Wolseley's article in the North American Review for May, criticising Mr. Davis's course as president of the Confederacy.

The letter of Mr. Davis is as follows: BEAUVOIR, Miss., May 8. Mr. E. W. Carmack:

My Dear Sir-Your kind letter and the copy of the North American Review of this month, forwarded by you, have both been received. I comply with your request for a notice of the article by General Wolseley, which is contained in that Review. Supposing that you have only desired a reply to the passages specially directed against myself, it will be so limited.

A year or so since that same writer published an article containing matter purporting to have been gained by intercourse with Gen. R. E. Lee, while his guest during the war between the States of the American Union. To those personally acquainted with Gen. Lee, who knew his characteristic discretion, his strict regard for official courtesy, and the personal friendship and confidential relations which had long existed be-tween him and President Davis, it was incredible that he should have seized the opportunity offered by the arrival of an itinerant foreigner to make such statements as would afford material for the cynical criticisms of the article referred to on the administration of the Confederacy. For the manifested hostility to me I could imagine no cause unless an egregious vanity had been wounded by my failure to notice his presence in our country, a presence which it is most probable was to me unknown. My reply then made to his article exposed his historical errors, his baseless fictions, and acknowledged that I had previously known nothing of him, save through his large promises and small performance on a memorable occasion.

In the article to which you now call my attention, the adjutant-general of the British army, Viscount Wolseley, with increased venom, renews his attack upon me, and opens it with the mean cover of a hypocritical pretension of sympathy. His arrogance, heretofore exhibited, was so extreme as to be harmless and merely provoked contempt, while it suggested the inquiry put to one of old, whether he thought knowledge would die with him. Now, having learned that facts are needful to sustain allegalearned that facts are needful to sustain allega-tions, he follows his depreciatory remarks con-cerning me by libelous statements. Where, when or how did I ever express the opinion "that 10,000 Enfield rifles" would

suffice for the Confederacy! Where, when or how did I then refuse to receive "366,000 men" offered for the confederate service! Where, when and how was "the East Indian fleet" ever offered to me? What means were rejected by me when proposed by others for placing the finances of the Confederacy on a sound basis?

These are the specifications of his arraignment. Where are the proofs? He expresses regret that no answer was published in the Century to go forth with the indictments against me, but was he restricted to a rehash of the articles there published as to the views evolved from his internal consciousness? Why, if he wished to know the truth and to tell it, did he not consult more authentic sources of information, such as Admiral Semmes's "Memories of Service Afloat," or "Secret Service of the C.S. States in Europe," by Capt. James D. Bullock, the naval representative of the confederate States in Europe; or "The History of the Confederate States Navy," by J. T. Scharpe, C.S. A.; or the report of Major Caleb House, charged with the purchase and shipment of ordnance and ordnance stores; or of Gen. J. Gorgas, chief of ordnance department; or the reports of the treasury, war and navy departments of the Confederacy; or the signal repetition by Scoretaries Memminger and Trenholm of the silly reflection made after the war upon the confederate govformation, such as Admiral Semmes's "Memories made after the war upon the confederate gov-

ernment for not having sent out the cotton crop of 1861-62 as a basis of public credit. In these and elsewhere, except in the writings of sectional enemies or our disappointed candidates for executive favor, is to be found concurrent evidence of the prompt and energetic efforts to secure large importations of arms and mu-nitions, and at the same time, by the grossly misrepresented policy of enrolling only men who could be armed to draw from the large amount of private arms in the country, the weapons to supplement our deficiency when the Confederacy was organized. Respectfully and truly,

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Railroad Agent Charged with Murder. New Brunswick, N. J., May 12.—Detectives this afternoon arrested M. H. Hendrickson, general freight and passenger agent of the Raritan River railroad, at his house in South Amboy, and lodged him in jail in this city. He is charged with the murder of George Kessinger, who was killed last Sunday in the riot at Sayreville. The charge was preferred by Edwin Furman, whose lands Hendrickson and his men trespassed upon to lay track. Hendrick-son protests his innocence of the death of Kessinger. He says he was not present when the man met his death. It has been stated that Hendrickson led the railroad men, but fled when the fighting began. No

stration was made either here or at South Amboy. The prisoner is held without bail. Edison Trying to Recover \$250,000. NEW YORK, May 11.—Thomas A. Edison has entered a complaint in equity in the United States courts against E. Gilliland, an electrician, and a lawyer named Tomlinson, for the recovery of \$250,000, which he claims they have wrongfully converted to

difficulty was experienced in making the arrest, very few knowing of the intention

of the prosecuting attorney, and no demon-

The President at Fortress Monroe. Forress Monroe, Va., May 12.—President Harrison arrived here this morning, and was saluted by the fort. He attended church in the garrison with Senator Hawley. Secretaries Windom and Rusk visited the fort this afternoon. The party sailed

### THE BIG STRIKE IN GERMANY

Frequent and Deadly Conflicts Between the Military and Striking Miners.

At Several Places the Strikers Attempt Violence, and When Ordered to Disperse Provoke the Troops Into Firing at Them.

The Situation Deemed So Grave that Meetings Are Forbidden by Officials.

A Baltimore Girl Duped by a Fortune Hunter -German Suspicion of Americans-Banquet to the New Consul-General at London.

#### THE STRIKING MINERS.

The Whole District Bristling with Bayonets -Soldiers Shoot with Deadly Effect. BERLIN, May 12.-The entire military garrison of Dusseldorf is now in the district disturbed by the miners' strikes. At midnight last night the rioters set fire to an oil factory at Liemfeld, causing the complete destruction of the works. The miners at Muelhern and Dusburgh have joined the strikers, and strikes are spreading all over the region. The pit men at Schleiswig attacked their foremen with daggers, last night, and drove them from the works. The military was sent for, and arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. The rioters separated into two bodies, and took refuge behind a hooted and jeered at the troops. The commander of the troops thrice

four years of age, and a woman was wounded. The rioters then dispersed. The first consignment of coal from Belgium arrived in the disturbed district today. There was no disorder in consequence of its arrival, as the whole region bristles with bayonets. The mine-ownershad a meeting at Essen to-day, which was also attended by government officials, and passed a resolution to increase the wages of the miners to the extent of their demands, but firmly refused to concede the demand of

demanded that the rioters disperse,

and upon their third refusal, ordered his

men to fire. The order was obeyed, and

six persons were killed, including a child

eight hours per day. The excitement in the Dortmund district rapidly increases, and the strikers, despite the fact that the region is overrun with troops eager to obey an order to fire on the disorderly crowds, are becoming bolder as the strike progresses. The hatred of the the strike progresses. The hatred of the miners for the troops has reached the boiling point, and the soldiery, perhaps in view of the fact that the orders given by the military authorities in Berlin to the local commanders do not extend beyond their prevention of disorder, are openly defied. Everywhere they are goaded to exasperation by taunts of cowardice, and their temper has been clearly shown in the number of fatalities resulting from their obedience of orders to fire on the mob. obedience of orders to fire on the mob Nor have the rioters stopped at this, but have resorted to every conceivable means of provoking the troops into aggressive action, with the object of creating popular sympathy with themselves,

The number of killed and wounded in the

several collisions which have taken place is unknown, and it is impossible even to form an approximate estimate, as a great many of the dead and injured have been hastely removed from the scene of battle by their friends and secreted in out-of-the-

way places.

Colonel Michaeles is in supreme command of the troops in the disordered districts and is literally carrying out the orders he received from Berlin, otherwise the destruction of life would be much greater than it has been. The Dortmund dealers, owing to the in-creasing scarcity of coal, have sold out all

of the stock at the unheard of price of 19 Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, has returned to Berlin from Gelsenkirchen, and the gravity of the situation as reported by him is shown in the fact that the government immediately telegraphed orders to prohibit the gigantic mass-meeting, which was to have taken place at Gelsenkirchen to-day. The popular sympathy with the strikers has resulted in raising a great outcry against the provisions of the anti-Socialist bill, which public opinion now deems or professes to think entirely too drastic and altogether impolitic. The meeting of the mining masters at Essen resolved to cease work in forty-two

## GERMAN ARROGANCE.

collieries to-morrow.

A Colony of Americans Warned to Quit Their Homes by the Kaiser's Police.

The argus-eyed German Vidocqs have again shown their vigilance by detecting danger to their paternal government in a locality and a source which would have escaped the notice of less watchful guardians of their country's welfare. A few naturalized American citizens of German descent or birth have been living for some years on the pretty islands of Amrum and Foehr, in the North sea. Some of these draw pensions from the United States government for injuries received in the late civil war, and live on these out-of-theway islets for the sake of economy. The way islets for the sake of economy. The German authorities have decided that they are inimical to its peace and safety, and have ordered their vassals of Schleswig-Holstein to expel them from their abiding place. Expostulations have been made, but in vain. The dreaded disturbers of Teutonic peace must find other residences. It is an open question whether the islands belong to Denmark rather than to Schleswig, and the Copenhagen Dagblatt is as pointed in its remarks upon the subis as pointed in its remarks upon the subject as it can be without drawing upon itsself disagreeable attentions.

## ANOTHER BOGUS BARON.

A Too Confiding American Girl the Dupe of a German Fortune-Hunter.

Special to St. Louis Dispatch. On one of the homeward-bound ships which left Liverpool this week is an American girl who married a man for his title and came abroad to learn the usual bitter lesson. Here is substantially her story as she told it to your correspondent:

Two years ago she was Miss Constable, living in Baltimore, well connected, with enough money to enable her to go to New York and study music. She went to a boarding-house on East Seventeenth street, near the American School of Opera. There she met Baron F. E. Von Sucrow, who was introduced to her by an Englishman, a fellow-boarder. Von Sucrow was good-looking, a good talker and claimed to be an officer in the Ger-man army with an estate and a big income. In the boarding-house Miss Constable was believed to have a fortune of her own. The Baron made love, proposed, was accepted, and they were married with very little inquiry on Miss Constable's part about the truth of his connections abroad. The wedding took place, so Mrs. Von Sucrow says, on September 18 last, in St. Paul's Church, at Baltimore. After a brief tour Sucrow and wife went

back to the Seventeenth-street boardinghouse. The Baron soon discovered that he had married a poor girl, and she was brought to realize if he had a large fortune in Germany he had very little ready money with him. He told a yarn about the anger of his parents about his marriage as the reason why remittances did not come, and his wife believed him. He made her borrow enough money from her friends to get along with.

Hon. Simon Cameron Einch Better.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 12.—General Simon Cameron was able to sit up in bed, to-day,

Finally he started for Europe a few weeks ago, ostensibly to look after his fortune and estate. Pretty soon his wife became convinced that he did not mean to come back. She started after him and, arriving here, put up at the Langham. She had to pawn her wedding ring and other jewelry to pay her bill. Last Tuesday she had no money to pay the bill due, and was told to leave.

She went to the American legation, and told Henry White practically the same story as she told your correspondent. The woman's appearance and fine manners impressed White. He wired Berlin to find out just who Baron von Sucrow was. The answer came promptly that no such man was connected with the German army, and there was no such man owning any estate in Germany, so far as known. Inquiries at the German embassy here were equally fruitless. Men in Berlin and London, whom the bogus Baron clainled as intimate friends, declared they never knew him. At the Langham your correspondent was told that a man giving that name used to call there for letters, but never stopped there. Finally the woman was convinced that she had been duped by a fortune-hunter and deserted. White exerted himself among friends and raised money enough to pay the hotel bill, get the wedding ring out of pawn and buy a ticket back to America.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Archbishop Walsh Gives a Pretty Exhibition of Intellectual Fencing.

Archbishop Walsh was the best witness who has yet appeared before the Parnell commission, not excepting the snave Le Caron and the cool-headed Irish leader himself. Walsh's testimony on the ticklish subject of boycotting was the prettiest exhibition of intellectual fence we have had since the inquiry opened.

"Do you aprove of boycotting?" was the crucial question.

"What do you mean by 'boycotting?" was the answer of the cautious prelate. "Do you approve of the practice commonly called boycotting?

"Many practices go by that name in Ireland," was the retort. At length it came to this that the Archbishop thinks that boycotting accompanied by intimidation most reprehensible, and that the only form of the practice which can be tolerated is better described as exclusive dealing.

Again, when asked whether he approved of certain parts in speeches delivered by Parnell, the Irish orator's witness frankly admitted that he did not, but declined to accept isolated passages as a satisfactory revelation of what the speaker had in his

Banquet to Mr. John C. New. LONDON, May 12.-Mr. Henry S. Wellcome gave a banquet this evening in honor of Mr. Jonn C. New, who succeeds ex-Governor Waller as United States consulgeneral here. Among the guests were ex-Governor Waller, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Mr. Frederick C. Penfield, "Max O'Rell," Mr. Hardy, and many prominent members of the American colony. Mr. New made his first speech since his arrival here. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Waller as an able statesman and an honest officer, an Achilles in strength and a Solomon in wisdom. He would be contented, he said, if he made a "good second" to Mr. Waller. He concluded by proposing a toast to Mr. Waller, whom, he said, he admired for everything except his politics. Mr. Wal-ler made a humorous response, in which he attributed his recall to Mr. New's political management in Indiana. "God forgive him," he added.

#### Noble Gamblers Arrested.

LONDON, May 12.—The police made a raid on the Field Club, at No. 7 Park Place, St. James street, at 2 o'clock this morning, and found gambling going on. Twenty-one persons were arrested, among whom were three English, and several French and Belgian noblemen. The prisoners were taken in cabs to the Vine-street police station, where they were admitted to bail in the sum of £100 each. They are to appear in court to-morrow. The police seized £5,000 in the rooms of the Field Club. A raid was also made on the Adelphi Club, where a number of barristers and solicitors were found engaged in gambling. All were taken to the Bow-street police station, and bail was in most cases refused.
The Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Poulett,

Lord Lurgan and Baron Ferraro were among those arrested at the Fields Club this morning. The Samoan Conference.

LONDON, May 13 .- A Berlin correspondent says the Samoan conference has agreed upon the land commission question, and its side issue is also agreed upon-the matter of placing restrictions upon the sale of fire-arms and liquor to the natives. The A Jealous Husband Shoots His Wife and Child, conference has also decided that the election of a king shall be left to the Samoans

#### Minister Reid Arrives at Paris. Paris, May 12.-Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the

new American minister, arrived here today. He was welcomed at the railway station by the staff of the United States legation, a deputation from the Franco-American Union, and many American residents.
Mr. McLane sent his carriage to the station
for Mr. Reid.

## Cable Notes.

The report of the capture of Khartoum, proves to have been untrue. King William, of Holland, has issued a proclamation on the anniversary of his accession to the throne.

The strike of the weavers in the cotton factories at Thizy, France, is ended, mutual concession having been made. Le Temps says the French Cabinet has decided to submit the new Panama canal scheme to the Senate and Chamber of The French government announces that

visitors to Paris during the exhibition wil be required to pay only one-half the regular rates on dutiable goods. A number of English and American visi-

tors held a meeting at Paris yesterday, and resolved to ask the exhibitors at the exhibition to relieve their attendants from duty on Sundays. The Sultan has sent an envoy to Berlin to

Turkey's eastern policy, and to invite the Emperor to come to Constantinople after his visit to Athens. A portion of the wall of the new dock at Southampton, 430 feet long, collapsed yesterday, damaging the structure to the amount of £30,000, and delaying the completion and opening of the dock at least a year. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred since the work be-

thank Emperor William for his support of

### ROME, N. Y., May 12.—Hon. Henry A. Foster died at his home in this city at 9:45 P. M., yesterday, in his ninetieth year.

Henry A. Foster was born in New York. He served in the Senate of that State from 1831 to 1834, and from 1841 to 1844. He was a Representative in Congress from 1837 to 1839, and was a Senator in Congress during the years 1844 and 1845, by appointment of the Governor. He was subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court of New York. He was the senior ex-United States Senator, having been appointed one year before Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Cronin's Reasons for Leaving Chicago. TORONTO, Ont., May 12.—Cronin told his friend Long, to-day, that the Chicago Nationalists were down on him because he knew that at least \$85,000 of the funds raised for Ireland had been misappropriated. The Clan-na Gael determined to put him out of the way, and on the day that he left Chicago he was given positive proof that his murder had been arranged. He will divulge damaging facts soon. The lady who was with him when he

and read. All immediate danger is be-lieved to have passed. The General him-self is inclined to make light of his illness.

#### A SON'S RASCALITY.

The Failure of Nathan Corwith, the Great Lead Merchant, Caused by His Son's Duplicity.

CHICAGO, May 12.-Strange disclosures followed to-night when it was announced that Nathan Corwith, sr., has been very ill in this city, and that his death might occur at any minute. Corwith a year ago was the richest lead merchant in America, if not in the world. The approach of death caused inquiries, which resulted in obtaining the heretofore unknown story of his sudden descent to poverty, as told by one of his former associates. The supposition has been that Corwith's gigantic failure in business was solely the result of an ill-timed attempt to corner the lead supply of the world. As now revealed, the real reason was almost a repetition of the plot in the play of "The Henrietta." Ex-County Commissioner Donnersberger, who examined the books of Corwith after the failure, is the source of the new information. The facts as related are, in brief, that Corwith's every move in speculation was being "coppered" with his own capital by his own son, Gurdon Corwith, and that before the inevitable crash came \$1,120,000 had been withdrawn from the old man's coffers and sunk in operations in which the younger Corwith had become involved. Young Corwith was at the time a metal-broker in New York, and induced the father to believe that he had exclusive information regarding the plane of the Francisco formation regarding the plans of the French copper syndicate as to lead. Corwith, sr., was in poor health, and allowed the son unusual leeway. Until the actual collapse was reached, Corwith believed that he had an enormous amount of lead on hand and paid for, when the fact was that the lead purchased had already been sold and the proceeds utterly wiped out by young Corwith's operations. Donnersberger and other close friends of the elder Corwith were called to New York, and in the face of opposition from Gurdon Corwith, discovered, after closely analyzing the books and tracing up consignments, the real state of affairs. Young Corwith was placed in confinement by the investigators, but was afterwards released, and the father shouldered the burden, making whatever settlement was possible. The ailment from which old Nathan Corwith has been suffering, the doctors say, is heart trouble.

#### ALLEGED RACE WAR.

Armed White Men Shoot Negroes and Burn Their Property to Prevent an Uprising.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12.-There has been a small race war in progress at Gretna, opposite this city, since Tuesday evening, on which date two whites, R. Raw and Hillary Roberts, were stabbed, and a number of whites and blacks more or less injured with pistols and knives, in a fight between members of a white fire company and a number of negroes. On Friday the negroes had a picnic. and trouble was expected. A large force of police was sent from this city and no trouble occurred.

Early this evening it was seen from this side that the colored engine company's house was burning, and a large number of people went across by ferry. They were met by the Gretna military, and escorted to the fire. By this time the colored military comyany's building next the engine-house was burning. Whites, armed with shotguns and rifles congregated, and kept the negroes away.

The only fire engine in the place broke down, and the fire did not stop until there was nothing left of the two buildings to burn. Then armed squads scattered through the town, entering negro cabins, ostensibly in search of arms. The whites seemed greatly alarmed, fearing a negro uprising. During the fires some of the blacks, who fled were fired at but none injured. Earlier in the morning, however, during some desultory firing, three negroes were wounded—Charley Holter dangerously; Charles Prosper in the arm and another in the back. C. F. Brown, a colored member of the Legislature, occupied one of the burned houses. He was afraid to come out, and seemed likely to burn to death, but the whites saved him and offered him no violence.

## HORRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

and Then Kills Himself.

CINCINNATI, May 12 .- A. J. Blanc, a chemist in the employ of the Diehl Fire-works Company, shot his wife and seven-year-old daughter, with a 32-calibre revolver, about 9 o'clock this morning, and then fired a bullet into his own head. Blanc is an Alsatian, who came to this city about a year ago. He married a daughter of J. C. Hanover, the real estate agent, a few months ago, and took apartments in the Kenilworth Building, on West Seventh street, where the shooting took place. Mrs. Blanc, at the time of her marriage, was a grass widow, with a twelve-year-old daughter. Blanc was a widower, with one child, a little girl named Flora. He was jealous of his wife, and suspected her of being criminally intimate with other men. While the eldest child was absent from the house this morning, a quarrel arose between the couple, which resulted in the death of the father and child. The woman's injuries are not necessarily fatal, and the physician in attendance upon her thinks she will re-

## MARINE NEWS.

A Steamer's Cargo of Cotton Catches Fire, Greatly Frightening the Passengers.

PLYMOUTH, May 12. - The Hamburg-American line steamer Rugia, from New York, May 2, for Hamburg, which arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day, reports that the cotton in her after-hold was spontaneously ignited on the night of the 8th instant. The fire burned fiercely but was quenched after five anxious hours, during which time everything had been got in readiness to abandon the steamer. One hundred and thirty burning cotton bales were jettisoned. Great fright prevailed among the pass-engers, who remained on deck for forty-eight hours. Through the efforts to quench the fire the cabins were flooded, and twothirds of the passengers' luggage was flooded. Two of the crew were injured. It is feared that the steamer's cargo is greatly

After the fire had gained considerable head way, some of those on board made preparations to desert the ship, but were prevented by the captain, who threatened them with a revolver. When the iron bulkhead doors were opened the heat became so intense that many persons were scorched, and the cotton-bales around the passengers' luggage took fire. Casks of lard, which formed part of the vessel's cargo, also furnished fuel for the flames. Hope had been almost abandoned, and boats had been lowered to leave the threatened steamer, when it occurred to the captain to try steam, instead of water, against the fire. This plan was put into execution and proved successful. The passengers have presented the captain with an address, ard the crew with various gifts, as evidences of gratitude and esteem for their heroic work in the midst of the awful danger that encompassed them all.

#### Steamship Arrivals. NEW YORK, May 12.-Arrived: Edam, from

Amsterdam. London, May 12.—The Labourgne, from he is efficient. Quite a large number few York, arrived at Havre this evening. of instances, however, have come the City of Chester, from New York, for to light where Republicans who New York, arrived at Havre this evening. of instances, however, have come to light where Republicans who Liverpool, passed Browhead this evening. were Union soldiers have been pitted

PREPARING FOR STATEHOOD

The Preliminary Steps to Be Taken To-Morrow by the Western Territories,

In the Selection of Delegates to Constitutional Conventions in North and South Dakota, and in Montana and Washington.

Applicants for Office Growing Fewer, but More Persistent in Their Efforts.

Political Dullness to Pervade the Capital This Week-Possibilities in Flax-Growing-A Republic that Likes Americans.

#### THE COMING STATES.

The Election of Constitutional Delegates To-Morrow-Rapid Growth of the Towns.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- A great deal of interest is being shown in Washington and throughout the East in the development of the Territories which are to form four new States this fall. It is understood that the Dakotas will lead in advancement, because they have had many years the start of Montana and Washington, and are at this time in a much further advanced state of improvement. It is expected that there will be a great influx of immigrants into all of the new States from this time on, for especially a year. Your correspondent has just received a letter from Governor Mellette, who presides over the federal affairs for the two Dakotas, and who is to be elected Governor of South Dakota this fall. He is one of the most intelligent and influential of the pioneer citizens of South Dakota, and in describing what is to take place

during the next two or three months says: "We are already putting on airs in the direction of statehood. There is a boom arising all over the country, both north and south. The prospects for crops are excel-lent, the rain-fall being plentiful, and a large acreage planted and tilied. The towns generally are booming. Immigration is quite active, and with the work that will be done this summer we expect a very strong immigration in the spring. Mr. Hag-erty, our Commissioner of Immigration, has a man stationed at Okiahoma with Dakota literature, sending the pilgrims thither-ward to Dakota. Everything here looks cheerful.

"On the 14th of this month North and South Dakota will elect seventy-five delegates to the conventions to frame constitutions for the two new States. Those elected from North Dakota meet at Bismarck on the 4th of July, and frame a constitution for North Dakota, which will be voted on the 1st of October. On the same day that we elect delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota we also vote upon the question of whether we shall abide by the old Sloux Falls Constitution, or frame a new one. In case a majority of the votes are in favor of the old Constitution then the delegates elected to assemble at Sioux Falls on the 4th of July will simply submit the amendments as to the boundary and change of name of the State of South Dakota, together with the entire Constitution, which shall be voted on again on the 1st day of October. In case, however, the Constitution is voted down on the 14th of May, then this convention will frame a new Constitution for South Dakota. The old Constitution will, however, be sustained by a vote of three to one, as there is scarcely any fight being made against it. After the adoption of the constitutions and the election of State officers, which will probably occur on the same day we vote upon the Constitution, the President may proclaim the new States as members of the Union. This is the programme in Washington and

Montana, also. "There is a great deal of excitement here, as you may imagine. There are some ten or fifteen candidates for Senator in North Dakota. In South Dakota Messrs. Moody, Edgerton and Pettigrew are chiefly spoken of, and two of the three will unundoubtedly be elected. Ex-Governor Ordway is a candidate in North Dakota, and he has a number of rivals."

The growth of some sections of Dakota

during the past six or eight years have been marvelous. In the summer of 1881 your correspondent went to the central part of South Dakota, and remained some months. The instancing of the growth of one of the principal cities of that section will illustrate what has been done in the way of improvements in many sections of the Territory. In June, 1881, there was no railroad further west than Millbank, which is in the county bordering on the north line of South Dakota. Eighty or ninety miles west, in the choicest spot along the Jim River valley, it was reported at that time a railroad was to be built, and a town established, to be known as Aberdeen. I drove to the point from Watertown, a distance of over a hundred miles across the country. There was nothing to indicate the beginning of a town, except some stakes driven by surveyors. July 28, about six weeks later, I went to Aberdeen on the first train which ran in over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. There were a lot of tents and shanties. By the middle of August fifteen hundred people were there. On the 1st of November the population was estimated at twenty-five hundred. and two railroads were built. Aberdeen now has probably 6,000 inhabitants, and her streets are outlined by the most mag-nificent stone and brick business houses, while her suburbs contain some of the handsomest residences to be found in the West. There are seven radiating lines of railroad at the place, and 125 small towns are tributary to Aberdeen at this time. The city has the finest sewerage system in the Northwest, and splendid water-works. It is a wholesale point. Aberdeen is in the center of the hard-wheat belt of South Dakota. People who went there five years ago and bought real estate have made fortunes, and the farmers, whose land produces from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per year, have magnificent homesteads, with the finest improvements. The county marketed over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat

Aberdeen is an instance of what can be done in the way of improvements in one of our new States. Undoubtedly that city will have 20,000 population before her age doubles what it is at present. There are expected to be wonderful developments in Montana and Washington Territories.

## APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

They are Growing Less, but More Determined -Fight Over the Retention of Democrats. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 12.—There are not

nearly so many office-seekers here as there were a fortnight since, but it is very noticeable that those remaining and those coming in every day are much more determined and persistent than the earlier installments. At the White House every day when the President receives visitors, business is quite as active as it was four or five weeks ago. The dropping off in the rush for offices is more noticeable in the departments. There was a great jam for positions in the Interior Department-lands, Indian, patents, etc.-during the early days of the esent administration, but the changes have been made sufficiently rapid to satisfy the most hungry. Some impatience has been shown on account of the disposition of heads of departments to retain in the service Democrats who were Union soldiers. It is safe to say that the mere fact that an ex-Union soldier is a Democrat will not operate to depose him from his position if